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Application Number	09/823,425		
	Filing Date	03/30/2001	
	First Named Inventor	Bryan G. Yamamoto	
	Art Unit	2142	
	Examiner Name	Thong H. Vu	
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	29	Attorney Docket Number	MPT-001

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment / Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Statement Under 37 CFR 3.73(b) <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund Remarks	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (<i>Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (<i>please identify below</i>): Return Receipt Postcard
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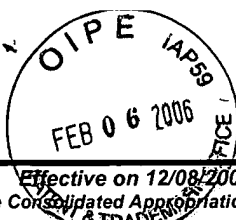
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY OR AGENT

Firm Name	BEVER, HOFFMAN & HARMS, LLP	Customer Number	022888
Signature			
Printed Name	Jeanette S. Harms		
Date	February 2, 2006	Reg. No.	35,537

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Signature			
Typed or printed name	Rebecca A. Baumann	Date	February 2, 2006

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Effective on 12/08/2004
Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818)

FEE TRANSMITTAL For FY 2005

☒ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 250.00

Complete if Known

Application Number	09/823,425
Filing Date	03/30/2001
First Named Inventor	Bryan G. Yamamoto
Examiner Name	Thong H. Vu
Art Unit	2142
Attorney Docket No	MPT-001

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	\$
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	\$
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	\$
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	\$
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	100	\$

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description

	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180

Total Claims Extra Claims Fee (\$) Fee Paid (\$) Multiple Dependent Claims Fee (\$) Fee (\$)
- 20 or HP = x =

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if great than 20

Indep. Claims Extra Claims Fee (\$) Fee Paid (\$)
- 3 or HP = x =

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if great than 3

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 USC 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets Extra Sheets Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof Fee (\$) Fee Paid (\$)
- 100 = 5- = (round up to a whole number) x =

4. OTHER FEE(S)


Non-English Specification - \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other: **APPEAL BRIEF**

Fee Paid (\$)

\$250.00

SUBMITTED BY

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellant: Bryan G. Yamamoto
Assignee: Mirapoint, Inc.
Title: DUAL-FRAME USER INTERFACE ON GENERIC CLIENT
SOFTWARE
Serial No.: 09/823,425 File Date: March 30, 2001.
Examiner: Thong H. Vu Art Unit: 2142
Docket No.: MPT-001

February 2, 2006

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

This Appeal Brief, filed in triplicate, is in support of the
Notice of Appeal dated December 15, 2005.

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INDEX

I.	REAL PARTY IN INTEREST.	3
II.	RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES	3
III.	STATUS OF CLAIMS.	3
IV.	STATUS OF AMENDMENTS.	3
V.	SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER	4
VI.	GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL	9
VII.	ARGUMENTS	9
	A. Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over U.S. Patent 6674879 (Weisman) in view of U.S. Patent 6839762 (Yu).	9
	B. CONCLUSION	22
VIII.	CLAIMS APPENDIX	23
IX.	EVIDENCE APPENDIX	27
X.	RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX	27

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the assignee, Mirapoint, Inc., pursuant to the Assignment recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 30, 2001 on Reel 011671, Frame 0650.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Based on information and belief, there are no other appeals or interferences that could directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision by the Board of Patent Appeals in the pending appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are pending. Claims 1-14 and 17-25 stand rejected.

In the present paper, rejected Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are appealed.

Pending Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are listed in Appendix A.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

All claim amendments have been entered. The Examiner indicated in a telephone conference on December 13, 2005 that the informalities in the claims as corrected in the Response to Final Examiner will be entered.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

In accordance with Appellant's invention, generic client software can be configured to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software.

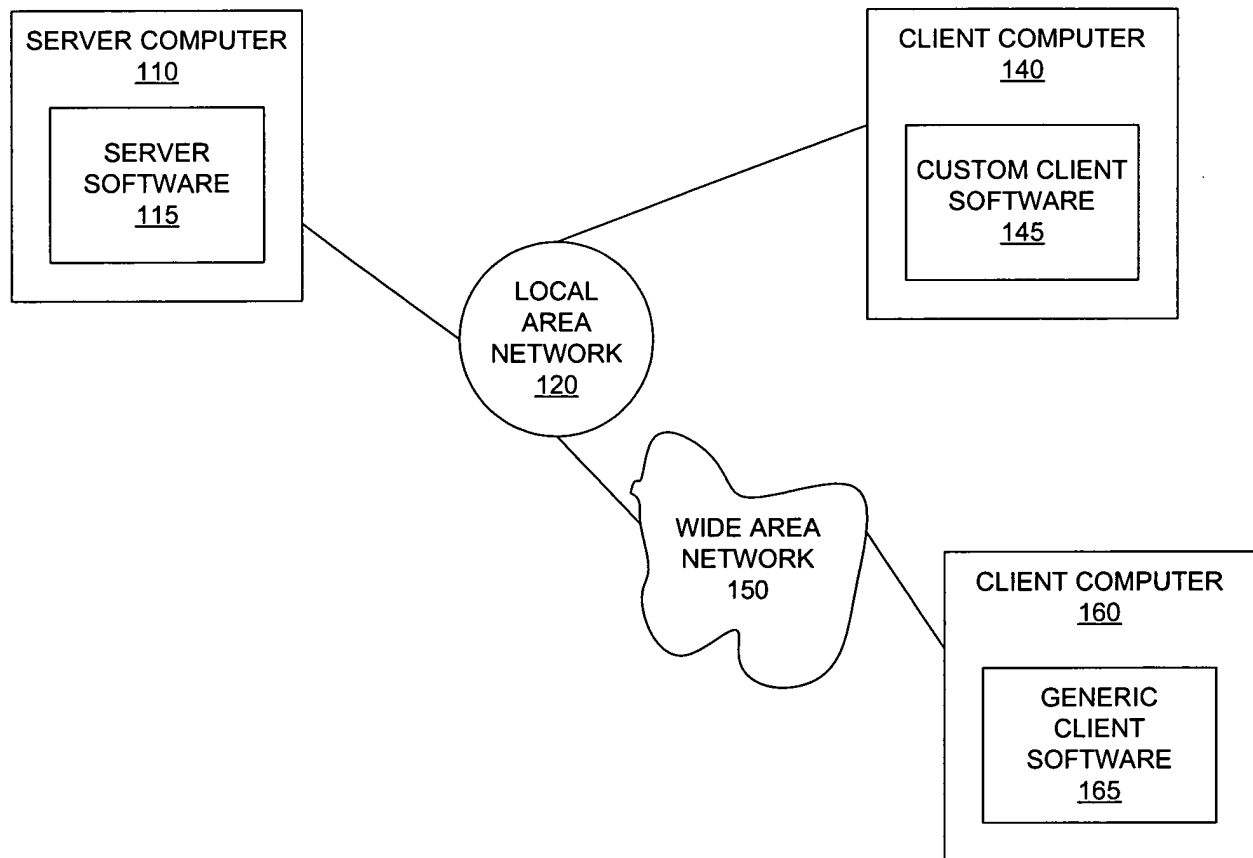


FIGURE 1

As taught by Appellant in the Specification and referring to FIGURE 1 (shown above for convenience),

[0012] Many computer users require access to data records from server software 115 from different computers. For example, an employee may need to access data records from server software 115 while

traveling. For example, in Fig. 1, client computer 160 may be located in a different city than server computer 110 and client computer 140. Access to server computer 110 from client computer 160 is generally limited by the bandwidth of wide area network 150. Furthermore, the specific software such as custom client software 145 may not be available on client computer 160. Therefore, server software 115 is often configured to support use of generic client software 165. In general, generic client software 165 contacts server software 115 and receives computer instructions, which configures generic client software 165 to operate with server software 115 using industry standard protocols such as HTTP and JavaScript.

[0013] However, several issues cause difficulties in replicating the features of custom client software 145 using generic client software 165. One issue is the slow speed of wide area network 150 compared to local area network 120. For example, in most implementations of custom client software 145, all the data identifiers are transmitted to custom client software 145. Thus, custom client software 145 allows a user to easily scan through portions of the data identifiers to locate a desired data record. However, the latency caused by transferring a large list of data identifiers using wide area network 150 may be unacceptable.

[0014] Another issue is due to the static nature of generic client software 165. Specifically, generic client software 165 generally requests specific data pages, such as a web page, from server software 115 using a uniform resource locator (URL). Server software 115 processes the request from generic client software 165 and sends a data page for generic client software to display. The data pages may include links (embedded URLs), which can be selected to request another data page. Thus, for example some web based email systems display a subset of the list of email message headers as links, which can be selected to display a corresponding email message in place of the email message headers. However, conventional configurations of generic client software 165 can not replicate the dual display

areas typical of custom client software 145. Hence, there is a need for a method for configuring generic client software to provide the features of custom client software using industry standard protocols.

To address this issue, Appellant's invention provides for the configuring of generic client software. Specifically, as described in the Specification, paragraph [0015],

generic client software, such as web browsers, is configured to allow different display frames to be synchronized in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The synchronization provided by the present invention allows common custom client software features, such as a current data identifier marker and synchronized data list viewing to be implemented. Specifically, in one embodiment of the present invention a data display system is implemented by configuring generic client software. The data display system includes a data display frame and a data list frame. The data display frame is configured to display a current data record. The data list frame is configured to display a set of data identifiers and a current data identifier marker. The current data identifier marker indicates the current data identifier which corresponds to the current data record. The data display system can also include a parent frame that contains both the data display frame and the data list frame, as well as, variables and command scripts for viewing and manipulating the data records.

As taught by Application in the Specification, paragraph [0027] and referring to Fig. 3(a) (shown below for convenience),

Fig. 3(a) is a display window 300 from generic client software 165 configured in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Display window 300 is separated using frames, which segments display window 300 into distinct sections. In general, each frame can be treated as a separate data page. Display window 300 includes a control frame 310, a control

frame 320, a parent frame 330, data list frame 340, and data record display frame 350. Parent frame 330... is generally not visible to a user viewing display window 300. ... Display window 300 is made to resemble display window 200 so that a user of custom client software 145 can easily adapt to using generic client software 165 to access server software 115. Thus, control frames 310 and 320 include similar control mechanisms as control areas 210 and 220. Similarly, Data list frame 340 displays data identifiers 340-1 through 340-7 as well as a current data identifier marker 345. The data identifiers in data list frame 340 are a subset of the data identifiers available from server software 115. Different embodiments of the present invention can display greater or fewer numbers of data identifiers in data list frame 340. Because of the bandwidth limitations of wide area network 150, subsets of the data identifiers are sent to generic client software 165 when needed to display.

With respect to Claim 1, the subject matter therein is described, for example, in the Specification, paragraph [0027] and illustrated in Figure 3(a).

With respect to Claims 3-5 and 14, the subject matter therein is described, for example, in the Specification, paragraph [0032] and illustrated in Figure 5.

With respect to Claims 6-8 and 19-22, the subject matter therein is described, for example, in the Specification, paragraphs [0036]-[0038] and illustrated in Figure 6.

With respect to Claims 9-11 and 17-18, the subject matter therein is described, for example, in the Specification, paragraph [0027] and illustrated in Figures 3(a) and 3(b).

With respect to Claims 12-13, the subject matter therein is described, for example, in the Specification, paragraph [0017].

With respect to Claims 23-25, the subject matter therein is described, for example, in the Specification, paragraphs [0017] and [0032] and illustrated in Figure 5.

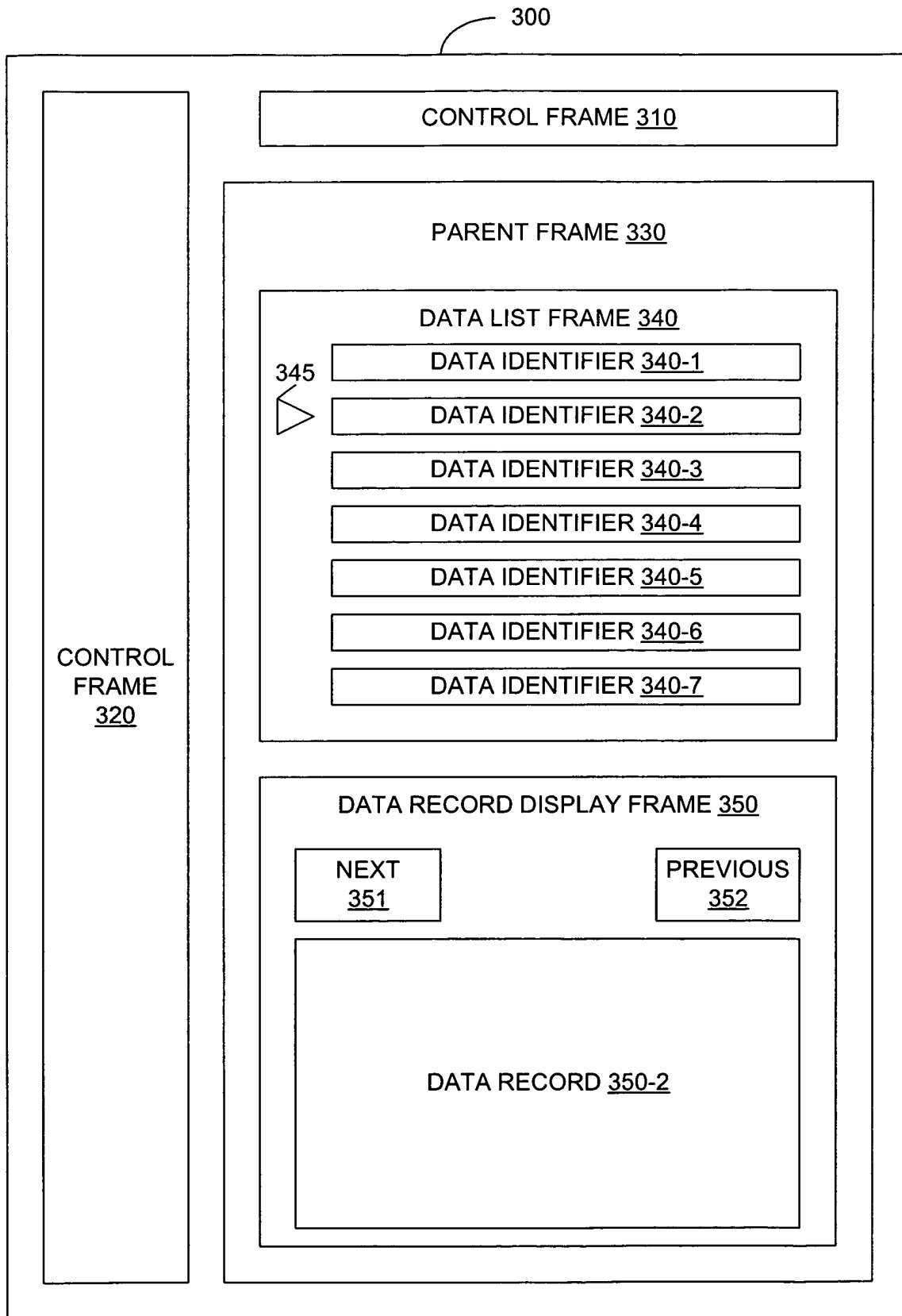


FIGURE 3(a)

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The following issues are presented to the Board of Appeals for decision:

(A) Whether Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Weisman in view of Yu.

VII. ARGUMENTS

A. Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Weisman in view of Yu.

1. Weisman: Overview

Weisman teaches an echocardiography workstation that provides speckle reduction, edge detection, color quantification, automatic diagnostic features, a built-in Help system for echocardiography, automatic quantitative analysis of left ventricular function, tomographic perfusion display (36), 3-D analysis, and report generation for improved analysis of echocardiograms. Abstract. FIG. 1 (shown below for convenience) illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary echocardiography workstation 10 taught by Weisman.

FIG. 1 illustrates a generalized block diagram of an echocardiography workstation 10 in accordance with a currently preferred embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the workstation 10 receives a video signal from an echocardiographic machine including video source 12 and an R-wave counter/timer 14 which receives an R-wave pulse directly or from a tone to pulse converter 16. As shown, a video digitizer 18 digitizes the received video signal for further processing. In the preferred embodiment, the workstation 10 also receives spatial information via a spatial locator interface 20 from a spatial locator

device 22, such as a BIRD.TM. electromagnetic tracking system, which measures the real-time position and orientation (six degrees of freedom) of one or more miniaturized sensors for correlating the ultrasound image location with the patient's body. The workstation 10 also receives diagnostic information from an expert system database 24 for use in automatically evaluating the received echocardiogram. As will be explained in more detail below, the user interface 26 allows the user to select the desired processing and display features. These inputs are processed by conventional computer elements including processor 28, RAM 30, mass storage 32 (which may or may not include the expert system database 24), display driver 34, and display monitor 36. Generally, each of these elements is connected by a PCI or ISA data bus 38 so as to communicate data in a conventional fashion. Processor 28 functions by processing the software for implementing the speckle reduction, edge detection, color quantitation, report generation, and database management algorithms, and the like, of the type described herein.
Col. 5, lines 13-42.

In a preferred embodiment, the digitized video images from the video digitizer 18 are stored in mass storage 32 and/or RAM 30 as a frame consisting of four subframes (Quad frame representation). In other words, the memory is divided into N logical image frames of the height (H) and width (W) of the image to be displayed, and each logical frame is divided into four logical quadrants of size $H/2$ by $W/2$. This approach allows four concurrent viewing windows to be synchronized for display so that different views of a region or live and digitized reference views may be viewed concurrently. Preferably, the first frame of a stored image sequence is also displayed in the main viewing area of the display 36 as a miniaturized thumbnail icon for easy retrieval of the corresponding image sequence.
Col. 5, lines 43-56.

To capture echocardiogram images, the workstation 10 waits for next R-wave pulse from R-wave counter/timer 14. Upon receipt of the R-wave pulse, the received video signals from video source 12 are digitized by video digitizer 18 at 30 frames per second. As noted above, each frame of video is stored into contiguous

logical image frames or into a pre-selected quadrant of contiguous logical image frames of the host memory 30 or 32, where different views may be shown in each quadrant. The R-wave counter/timer 14 is interrogated when each frame is captured to determine if an R-wave pulse (event) occurred during the time of the frame capture. If so, the frame identifier is stored in a list of frame identifiers containing frame identifiers of all frames with an associated R-wave pulse (event). This process continues until either (a) a pre-selected number of R-wave pulses (cardiac cycles) have been captured, or (b) the host memory 30 or 32 is filled. Once image capture is complete, the image quadrants are synchronized (R-wave synchronization) as described below.

Col. 5, line 61 to col. 6, line 12.

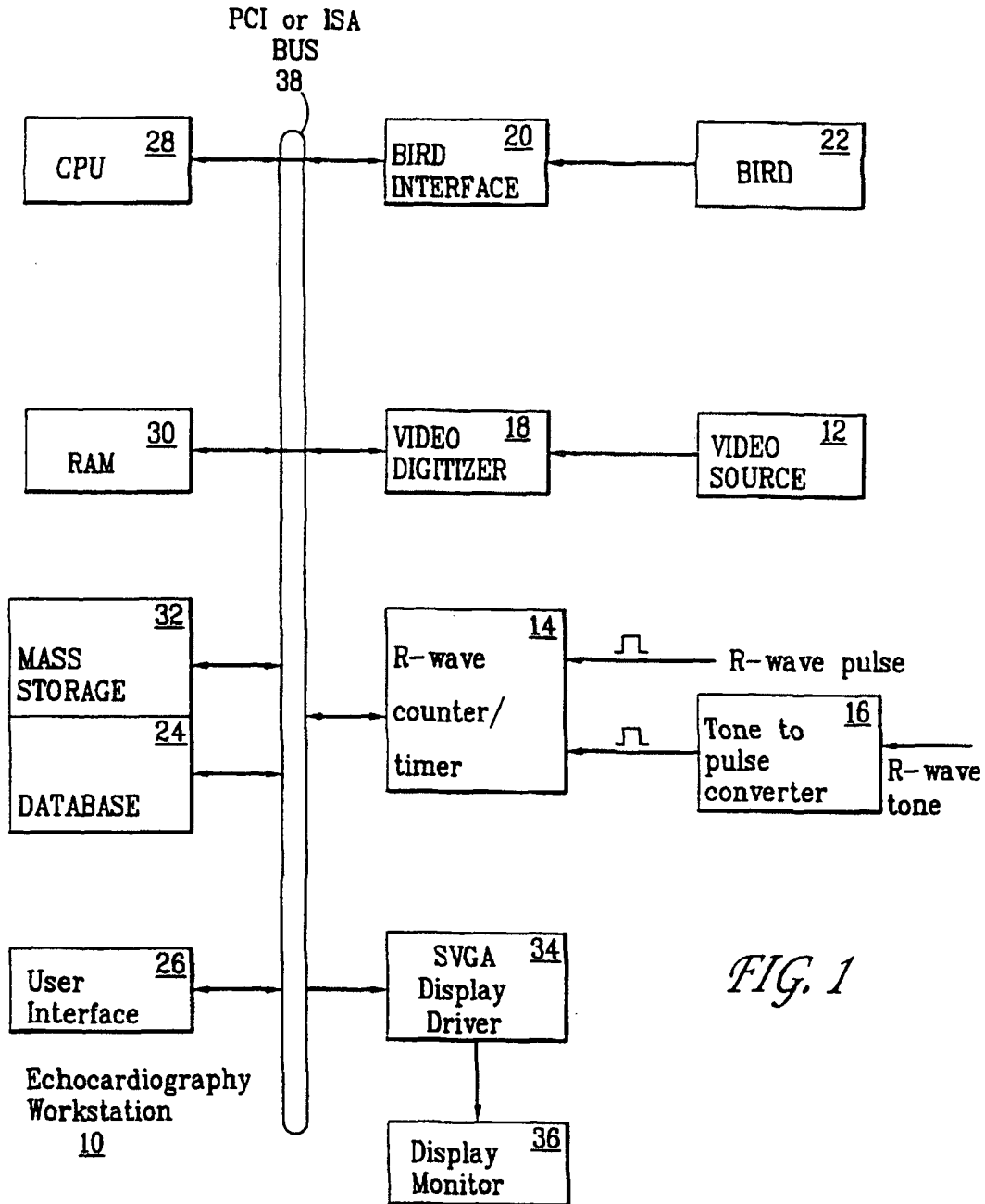


FIG. 1

2. Yu: Overview

Yu teaches an ultrasound information processing system in which ultrasound devices can communicate with each other using an ultrasound information exchange protocol (UIEP) on a high-speed serial ultrasound information bus. Abstract. FIG. 8 (shown below for convenience) illustrates a data flow that

occurs during the synchronizing of two ultrasound devices. Col. 15, lines 34-36.

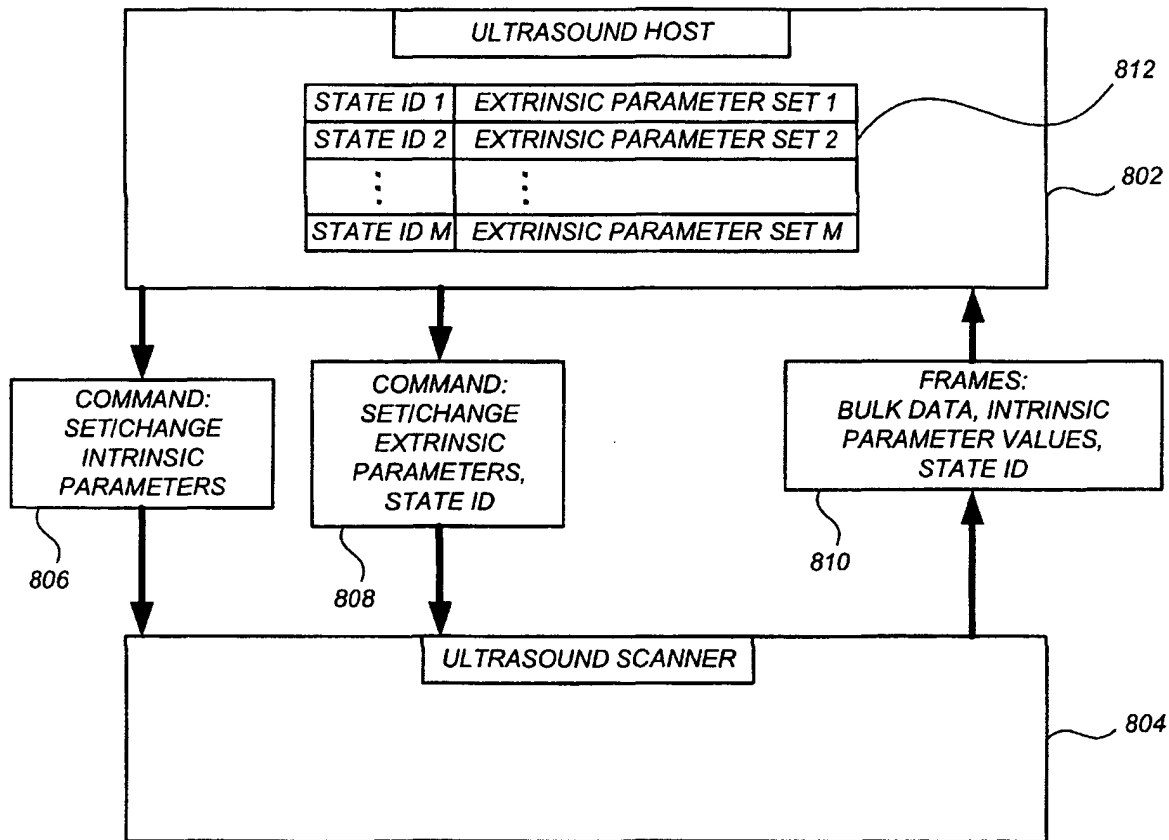


FIG. 8

According to Yu,

synchronization is better achieved by classifying the above parameters into two classes: (a) intrinsic parameters that are included within each bulk data frame, and (b) extrinsic parameters that are not included within each bulk data frame. For any given bulk data frame, both sets of parameters are needed for proper processing. However, the extrinsic parameters are established and communicated "out of band" between the ultrasound devices using the asynchronous channels, thereby saving isochronous bandwidth and allowing increased simplicity and flexibility in the UIEP protocol. Because extrinsic parameters (such as image magnification) may vary dynamically, the ultrasound state ID is used to

properly correlate each bulk image data frame to its respective set of extrinsic parameters.
Col. 15, line 67 to col. 16, line 13.

Accordingly, in the conceptual diagram of FIG. 8, the ultrasound host 802 is shown asynchronously sending commands 806 that set or change intrinsic parameters in the scanner, as well as commands 808 that set or change extrinsic parameters in the scanner. Importantly, these parameter changes can occur before a scan starts or during an ongoing scan. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, whenever an extrinsic parameter (such as image magnification) is set or changed, a new ultrasound state ID is assigned to the new set of extrinsic parameters, and transmitted along with the command 808 that changes the extrinsic parameter.
Col. 16, lines 14-25.

3. Cited Art Is Non-Analogous Art To Invention

Appellant's invention relates to data viewing on generic client software, such as web browsers. Specification, page 1, paragraph [0003]. The Examiner cites two references, both references relating to ultrasound processing systems. Unfortunately, neither reference teaches anything about configuring generic client software.

As stated in MPEP 904.01(c), the determination of what arts are analogous to a particular claimed invention depends on the necessary essential function or utility of the subject matter covered by the claims. Appellant submits that the necessary essential function or utility of the subject matter covered by Claims 1-14 and 17-25 relates to the configuring of generic software. Because neither cited reference discloses or suggests how generic client software can be configured, Appellant submits that these references are non-analogous and thus should not be used in a rejection of the claims.

**4. Irrespective Of Whether The Cited Art Is Analogous Art,
Claims 1-14, 17-25 Are Patentable Over The Cited Art.**

Claim 1 recites:

A data display system implemented by configuring generic client software to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software, the data display system comprising:

a data display frame configured to display a current data record; and

a data list frame configured to display a first set of data identifiers and having a current data identifier marker for indicating a current data identifier corresponding to the current data record,

wherein the data display frame and the data list frame facilitate accessing server software over a wide area network, and wherein the data display frame and the data list frame are synchronized over the wide area network.

Appellant respectfully submits that neither Weisman nor Yu, individually or in combination, disclose or suggest the recited system. Specifically, neither reference discloses or suggests configuring generic client software to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software.

The Examiner states that Weisman, col. 4, lines 62-67, teaches configuring generic client software to implement the data display system. However, this passage of Weisman merely teaches that an echocardiography system/method may take the form of program code. Therefore, this passage neither discloses nor suggests configuring generic client software to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software, as recited in Claim 1.

The Examiner states that Weisman, col. 5, line 43 to col. 6, line 21 teaches the data list frame. Appellant traverses this characterization. Specifically, the frame identifications described by Weisman in this passage are used to synchronize the

subframes of the digitized video images captured during an R-wave event. Weisman does not teach that these frame identifications are displayed in a data list frame. Indeed, the screen display shots shown in Figs. 5-10 do not include the frame identifications as part of a data list frame. Therefore, Appellant submits that Weisman also fails to disclose or suggest the recited data list frame.

Yu fails to remedy the above-described deficiencies of Weisman. For example, Yu teaches that each ultrasound device comprises a program that communicates with other ultrasound devices according to an ultrasound information exchange protocol. Col. 2, lines 41-44. This program can include a lower protocol layer program for receiving and sending data across an ultrasound information bus. Col. 2, lines 49-53. By using an ultrasound information exchange protocol (UIEP), any ultrasound device manufacturer can readily generate application layer code capable of communicating with other manufacturers' ultrasound devices across the ultrasound information bus. Col. 2, lines 63-67. Thus, Yu teaches a system in which each ultrasound device includes the equivalent of custom client software, not the generic client software recited in the claims.

The Examiner admits that Weisman fails to teach that the data display frame and the data list frame can facilitate accessing server software over a wide area network as well as the data display and data list frames being synchronized over a wide area network. The Examiner states that Yu teaches this limitation in col. 4, lines 45-60, col. 15, lines 50-65, and col. 18, lines 26-46. Appellants traverse this characterization. These passages refer to synchronizing intrinsic and extrinsic parameters, not data display and data list frames. Therefore, Appellant submits that Yu fails to disclose or suggest these limitations.

Because Weisman and Yu, even in combination, fail to disclose or suggest multiple recited limitations, Appellant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1.

Claims 2-13 depend from Claim 1 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 1. Based on those reasons, Appellants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 2-13.

Moreover, Claim 2 recites a parent frame including the data display frame and the data list frame. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 5, lines 43-55 as teaching this limitation. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage states that each frame stored in mass storage/RAM consists of four subframes. Specifically, each logical frame is divided into four logical quadrants of size $H/2$ by $W/2$. Appellant submits that these subframes do not teach the recited data display frame and the data list frame. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 2.

Moreover, Claim 4 recites a next button associated with a next command script. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 4, lines 53-61 as teaching this limitation. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about a next button. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 4.

Moreover, Claim 5 recites a previous button associated with a previous command script. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 4, lines 53-61 as teaching this limitation. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about a previous button. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 5.

Moreover, Claim 6 recites that the next command script is configured to request a new current data record. The Examiner

cites Weisman, col. 5, lines 43-55 as teaching this limitation. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about the next command script. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 6.

Moreover, Claim 7 recites that the next command script is also configured to update the current data identifier marker. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 6, lines 1-12 as teaching this limitation. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about the next command script. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 7.

Moreover, Claim 8 recites that the next command script is also configured to request a second set of data identifiers when the current data record corresponds to a last data identifier in the first set of data identifiers. The Examiner cites no passage to support this rejection. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 8.

Moreover, Claim 9 recites that the current data identifier marker is an arrow. The Examiner cites no passage to support this rejection. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 9.

Moreover, Claim 10 recites that the current data identifier marker is signified by highlighting the current data identifier. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 7, lines 40-50. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches that during processing of an image a non-linear gray scale transformation is performed. This gray scale transformation has nothing to do with a current data identifier marker or highlighting a current data identifier. Therefore, Appellants

request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 10.

Moreover, Claim 11 recites that the data list frame includes a set of status markers for the set of data identifiers. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 6, lines 1-12 as teaching this limitation. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches that a frame identifier is stored in a list of frame identifiers. These frame identifiers are not status markers for a set of data identifiers. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 11.

Moreover, Claim 12 recites that the data display system is an email client. The Examiner states that this limitation is a design choice. Appellant traverses this characterization. Neither Weisman nor Yu have anything to do with an email client. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 12.

Moreover, Claim 13 recites that the generic client software is a web browser. The Examiner states that this limitation is a design choice. Appellant traverses this characterization. Neither Weisman nor Yu have anything to do with a web browser. Therefore, Appellant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 13.

Claim 14 recites:

A method of configuring generic client software to synchronize a first frame with a second frame, the method comprising:

creating a parent frame containing the first frame and the second frame, wherein the first and second frames resemble a portion of a display window created using custom client software;

storing a plurality of commands for the first frame and the second frame in the parent frame;

storing a plurality of variables for the first frame and the second frame in the parent frame;

displaying a first set of data identifiers in the first frame; and
placing a current data record identifier next to a current data identifier corresponding to the current data record,
wherein storing the plurality of commands and variables allows synchronization of the first and second frames being sent over a wide area network.

As discussed above, Weisman and Yu, either individually or in combination, teach nothing about configuring generic client software. The Examiner cites Weisman, col. 5, lines 43-55 as teaching that the first and second frames resemble a portion of a display window created using custom client software. Appellant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches that each frame saved in mass storage/RAM consists of four subframes. Weisman explicitly stresses that entire frames (not quads) are transferred from the host memory to the display driver. Col. 6, lines 54-57. Therefore, Weisman does not disclose or suggest the recited parent frame, which resembles a portion of a display window created using custom client software.

The Examiner also cites Weisman, col. 4, lines 37-52 as teaching storing a plurality of variables for the first and second frames in the parent frame. Appellant submits that this passage fails to teach anything about variables.

Further, the Examiner cites Weisman, col. 5, line 43 to col. 6, line 21 as teaching the steps of displaying a first set of data identifiers and placing a current data record identifier next to a current data identifier. Appellant traverses this characterization. A frame taught by Weisman does not include a set of data identifiers, much less an identifier placed next to the current data record.

Yet further, the Examiner cites Yu, col. 4, lines 45-60, col. 15, lines 50-65, and col. 18, lines 26-46 as teaching storing the plurality of commands and variables to allow synchronization of the first and second frames being sent over a wide area network. Appellant submits that these passages fail to disclose or suggest how commands and variables can allow synchronization of the first and second frames over the wide area network.

Because Weisman and Yu, even when combined, fail to disclose or suggest multiple limitations, Appellant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 14.

Claims 17-25 depend from Claim 14 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 14. Based on those reasons, Appellants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 17-25.

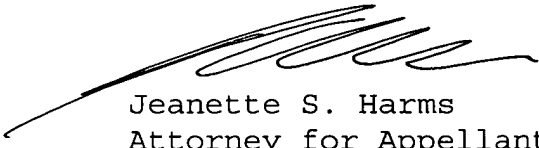
Claims 17-25 contain similar limitations to those set forth in Claims 2-13. Therefore, Appellant submits that Claims 17-25 are further patentable for substantially the same reasons set forth with respect to Claims 2-13.

B. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is submitted that the Examiner's rejections of Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are erroneous, and reversal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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2/2/2006 Rebecca A. Baumann
Date Signature: Rebecca A. Baumann

VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) A data display system implemented by configuring generic client software to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software, the data display system comprising:

a data display frame configured to display a current data record; and

a data list frame configured to display a first set of data identifiers and having a current data identifier marker for indicating a current data identifier corresponding to the current data record,

wherein the data display frame and the data list frame facilitate accessing server software over a wide area network, and wherein the data display frame and the data list frame are synchronized over the wide area network.

2. (Original) The data display system of Claim 1, further comprising a parent frame containing the data display frame and the data list frame.

3. (Original) The data display system of Claim 2, wherein the parent frame further comprises a plurality of command scripts.

4. (Original) The data display system of Claim 3, wherein the data display frame further comprises a next button associated with a next command script from the plurality of command scripts.

5. (Original) The data display system of Claim 4, wherein the data display frame further comprises a previous button associated with a previous command script from the plurality of command scripts.

6. (Previously Presented) The data display system of Claim 4, wherein the next command script is configured to request a new current data record.

7. (Original) The data display system of Claim 6, wherein the next command script is also configured to update the current data identifier marker.

8. (Original) The data display system of Claim 6, wherein the next command script is also configured to request a second set of data identifiers when the current data record corresponds to a last data identifier in the first set of data identifiers.

9. (Original) The data display system of Claim 1, wherein the current data identifier marker is an arrow.

10. (Original) The data display system of Claim 1, wherein the current data identifier marker is signified by highlighting the current data identifier.

11. (Original) The data display system of Claim 1, wherein the data list frame includes a set of status markers for the set of data identifiers.

12. (Original) The data display system of Claim 1, wherein the data display system is an email client.

13. (Original) The data display system of Claim 1, wherein the generic client software is a web browser.

14. (Previously Presented) A method of configuring generic client software to synchronize a first frame with a second frame, the method comprising:

creating a parent frame containing the first frame and the second frame, wherein the first and second frames resemble a portion of a display window created using custom client software;

storing a plurality of commands for the first frame and the second frame in the parent frame;

storing a plurality of variables for the first frame and the second frame in the parent frame;

displaying a first set of data identifiers in the first frame;
and

placing a current data record identifier next to a current data identifier corresponding to the current data record,

wherein storing the plurality of commands and variables allows synchronization of the first and second frames being sent over a wide area network.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, further comprising highlighting the current data identifier corresponding to the current data record.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, further comprising displaying a set of status markers corresponding to the set of data identifiers in the first frame.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein the plurality of commands includes a next command.

20. (Original) The method of Claim 19, further comprising requesting a new current data record when the next command is activated.

21. (Original) The method of Claim 20, further comprising, updating a current data identifier marker when the next command is activated.

22. (Original) The method of Claim 20, further comprising requesting a second set of data identifiers when the next command is activated and the current data record corresponds to a last data identifier in the first set of data identifiers.

23. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the first frame is configured to display a list of email headers.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 23, wherein the second frame is configured to display an email.

25. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the generic client software is a web browser.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

(NONE)

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

(NONE)